WHAT IS THE NOXIOUS WEED LIST?

To help protect the state's people, resources and private lands, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a state weed list each year (WAC 16-750).* Weeds are separated into categories according to the following criteria:

- Distribution where the weed is located within the state or county
- **Abundance** density of weed populations within the state or county
- Level of Threat- how dangerous the plant is to humans, animals, private and public lands, native habitats.

The County Weed List is made up of Class A, Class **B**, and **Class C** weeds from the State Weed List. The County Board has also included Noxious Weeds of **Concern** (either Class B or C weeds) and **Obnoxious Weeds**. Weeds in these two groups have environmental or other impacts but are not currently regulated in King County.

* Between November and April, any person may request a change to the Washington State noxious weed list for the following year. For more information, call the State Noxious Weed Control Board Office at 360-902-2094.



WHAT YOU CAN DO

Prevent weed infestations:

- Use weed-free seed and forage.
- Obey noxious weed laws and guarantines.
- Choose non-invasive species for your gardens and landscapes.
- Check vehicles, clothing, boats, boat trailers and camping equipment for weeds and seeds.
- Never dump aquarium plants into a pond or stream.
- Cover compost, topsoil and mulch piles with a tarp.

Control weed infestations:

- ■ Remove or control weeds safely and appropriately.
- ➡ Re-plant with appropriate species to prevent weeds from returning.
- Prevent seed production and the spread of weeds at a minimum.
- Properly dispose of noxious weeds and weed seeds.
- Follow best management practices for pastures and open spaces.

To find out more about identifying, removing and controlling noxious weeds, please call:

206-296-0290

http://dnr.metrokc.gov/weeds



Kina County

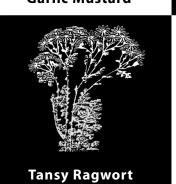
Department of Natural Resources and Parks Water and Land Resources Division **Noxious Weed Control Program**

201 South Jackson, Suite 600 Seattle, WA 98104-3855 206-296-0290 TTY Relay: 711 2003

KING COUNTY NOXIOUS WEED LIST













Department of Natural Resources and Parks Water and Land Resources Division **Noxious Weed Control Program**

WHAT ARE NOXIOUS WEEDS?

Noxious weeds are non-native plants that have been introduced either accidentally or intentionally through human actions. Because of their aggressive growth and lack of natural enemies, these species can be highly destructive, competitive and difficult to control. Noxious weeds have come to the Northwest as garden ornamentals, in wildflower seed mixes, as agricultural crops, in contaminated hay or seeds, and from aquariums and water gardens.

These exotic species can poison humans and livestock, lower land values, reduce crop yields, destroy native plant and animal habitat, affect recreational opportunities, and clog waterways.

Noxious weeds should be controlled wherever they occur and should not be introduced to new sites. Preventing new weed infestations is a high priority.

IMPACTS OF SOME NOXIOUS WEEDS IN KING COUNTY



Tansy ragwort is poisonous to livestock and is prominent in eastern King County and on Vashon Island.



The sap of **giant hogweed** can cause severe burn-like lesions if it comes in contact with unprotected skin. Giant hogweed is wide spread in Seattle neighborhoods and in surrounding urban areas.



Garlic mustard crowds out native woodland undergrowth in urban parks and other wooded areas.

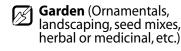
SOURCE

CLASS A WEEDS have a limited distribution in Washington. Because the infestations of these plants are small in number and limited in density, preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority. Control and eventual eradication of these species is required by law in all of King County and Washington State.

		SOURCE			
Common Name	Scientific Name				
broom, Spanish	Spartium junceum		X		
buffalobur	Solanum rostratum	\mathbb{X}	\mathbb{X}		\mathbb{X}
clary, meadow	Salvia pratensis	X	X		
cordgrass, dense flower	Spartina densiflora				X
crupina, common	Crupina vulgaris	\mathbb{X}			\mathbb{X}
garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata	X			
goatsrue	Galega officinalis	X	X		
hawkweed, yellow devil	Hieracium floribundum	\mathbb{X}			X
hogweed, giant	Heracleum mantegazzianum		X		
hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata			X	
knapweed, bighead	Centaurea macrocephala		X		
knapweed, Vochin	Centaurea nigrescens	\mathbb{X}	\mathbb{X}		\mathbb{X}
kudzu	Pueraria montana var. lobata		X		
lawnweed	Soliva sessilis				x
nightshade, silverleaf	Solanum elaeagnifolium				\mathbb{X}
sage, clary	Salvia sclarea		X		
sage, Mediterranean	Salvia aethiopis	X	X		
spurge, eggleaf	Euphorbia oblongata		X		
starthistle, purple	Centaurea calcitrapa	X			
thistle, Italian	Carduus pycnocephalus	X	X		
thistle, milk	Silybum marianum		X		
thistle, slenderflower	Carduus tenuiflorus	X	X		
velvet leaf	Abutilon theophrasti	X	X		
woad, dyers	Isatis tinctoria		X		

INTRODUCTION SOURCES

Agricultural (Crops, seed, feed, pastures, etc.)



Fresh or saltwater aquatic (Water gardens, ponds, aquariums, etc.)

Other (Ships' ballast, gravel, unknown)

X Known Source X Suspected Source

Note: Weeds shown in the **bolder typeface** are new to the 2003 list.

CLASS B WEEDS only occur in parts of the state. These weeds are abundant in some areas and rare in others. In regions where a Class B species is already widespread, control priority is decided by the County Weed Board with containment as the primary goal. **Control** and slowing the spread of these species is required by law.

Scientific Name

Common Name

Common Name	Scientific Nume		است		
blueweed	Echium vulgare		\mathbb{X}		\mathbb{X}
bugloss, annual	Anchusa arvensis		\mathbb{X}		
bugloss, common	Anchusa officinalis		X		
cinquefoil, sulfur	Potentilla recta		X		
cordgrass, common	Spartina anglica			X	
fanwort	Cabomba caroliniana			X	
gorse	Ulex europaeus		X		
hawkweed, mouseear	Hieracium pilosella		X		
hawkweed, orange	Hieracium aurantiacum		X		
hawkweed, polar	Hieracium atratum	\mathbb{X}	\mathbb{X}		\mathbb{X}
hawkweed, smooth	Hieracium laevigatum	\mathbb{X}	\mathbb{X}		\mathbb{X}
hawkweed, yellow	Hieracium caespitosum	\mathbb{X}	\mathbb{X}		\mathbb{X}
knapweed, black	Centaurea nigra		\mathbb{X}		
knapweed, brown	Centaurea jacea		\mathbb{X}		
knapweed, diffuse	Centaurea diffusa		X		X
knapweed, meadow	Centaurea jacea x nigra		X		
knapweed, Russian	Acroptilon repens	\mathbb{X}			
knapweed, spotted	Centaurea biebersteinii		X		X
kochia	Kochia scoparia	\mathbb{X}	\mathbb{X}		
loosestrife, garden	Lysimachia vulgaris		X		
loosestrife, purple	Lythrum salicaria		X		
nutsedge, yellow	Cyperus esculentus	X			X
parrotfeather	Myriophyllum aquaticum			X	
pepperweed, perennial	Lepidium latifolium	X			
policeman's helmet	Impatiens glandulifera		X		
ragwort, tansy	Senecio jacobaea	X	X		
skeletonweed, rush	Chondrilla juncea	\mathbb{X}			\mathbb{X}
sowthistle, perennial	Sonchus arvensis				X
spurge, leafy	Euphorbia esula		X		
starthistle, yellow	Centaurea solstitialis				
thistle, musk	Carduus nutans	\mathbb{X}	X		
thistle, Scotch	Onopordum acanthium		X		
toadflax, Dalmatian	Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica		x		
water primrose	Ludwigia hexapetala				X
yellow floating heart	Nymphoides peltata			X	

CLASS C WEEDS are common throughout most of Washington. The County Weed Board has selected the following species as priority weeds in King County, dependant on local threats and feasibility of control. **Control**, with containment as the primary goal, is required by law.

			SOURCE			
Common Name	Scientific Name					
hawkweeds, invasive and non-native	Hieracium spp.	X	X		X	
toadflax, yellow	Linaria vulgaris		X			
wormwood, absinth	Artemisia absinthium		X			

In addition to the listed Noxious Weeds, there are OBNOXIOUS WEEDS that have escaped from intentional plantings and now are widespread in King County. These plants often impact and degrade native plant and animal habitat. There is no regulation connected to this list. The County Weed Board recognizes these plants as invasive and is collecting information and providing education on control. The Board encourages and recommends control and containment of existing populations and discourages new plantings. This is not an all inclusive list. We are always looking for more information on these and our monitor species. For a complete list of monior species, please contact the program.

Common Name	Scientific Name	SC A	DURCE	
blackberry, evergreen	Rubus laciniatus		K	
blackberry, Himalayan	Rubus discolor		K	
butterfly bush	Buddleia spp.	1	K	
holly, English	llex aquifolium		K	
laurel, English	Prunus laurocerasus		K	
nightshade, bitter	Solanum dulcamara		X	X

Information presented here is available in alternate formats upon request for individuals with disabilities. Call: 206-296-0290. TTY: 1-800-833-6388

> Brochure produced by the King County DNRP Visual Communications and Web Unit 0205noxWEEDlist.p65 WGC

NOXIOUS WEEDS OF CONCERN are Class B and C from the State Weed List and are of lower priority in King County. Because these plants are common in King County, control is not currently required. However, the County Weed Board strongly encourages and recommends control and containment of existing populations and discourages new plantings.

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Class	Common Name	Scientific Name				
C	bindweed, field	Convolvulus arvensis		X		
В	broom, Scot's	Cytisus scoparius		X		
C	canarygrass, reed	Phalaris arundinacea	X		X	
В	carrot, wild	Daucus carota	X			
В	daisy, oxeye	Leucanthemum vulgare	X	X		
В	elodea, Brazilian	Egeria densa			X	
3	herb Robert	Geranium robertianum		X		
2	iris, yellow flag	Iris pseudacorus		X	X	
	ivy, English (four cultivars)	Hedera hibernica 'Hibernica'; Hedera helix 'Baltica' , 'Pittsburgh' , 'Star'		X		
В	knotweed, giant	Polygonum sachalinense		X		
В	knotweed, Himalayan	Polygonum polystachyum		X		
В	knotweed, Japanese	Polygonum cuspidatum		X		
	old man's beard	Clematis vitalba		\mathbb{X}		
C	poison hemlock	Conium maculatum		X		
C	reed, common	Phragmites australis				X
В	saltcedar	Tamarix ramosissima		X		X
	spurge, myrtle	Euphorbia myrsinites		X		
C	St. Johnswort, common	Hypericum perforatum		x		
C	tansy, common	Tanacetum vulgare		X		
c	thistle, bull	Cirsium vulgare	X	X		
	thistle, Canada	Cirsium arvense	X	X		
	atau lilu fua auauat	Nymphaea odorata		x	X	
C	water lily, fragrant	riyiripiraca babrata	1 1			

- Control of Scot's broom is required along the I-90 corridor between mile marker 34 and Snoqualmie Pass.
- A permit from the County Weed Board must be obtained to grow St. Johnswort in King County.

